### EXHIBIT A

## IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE: . Case No. 23-12825 (MBK)

LTL MANAGEMENT LLC,

. U.S. Courthouse

Debtor. . 402 East State Street

Trenton, NJ 08608

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

LTL MANAGEMENT LLC, . Adv. No. 23-01092 (MBK)

Plaintiff,

THOSE PARTIES LISTED ON APPENDIX A TO COMPLAINT AND JOHN AND JANE DOES 1-1000,

v.

Defendants. . Tuesday, April 18, 2023

..... 10:00 a.m.

#### TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION BY MOVANT ANTHONY HERNANDEZ VALADEZ FOR AN ORDER (I) GRANTING RELIEF FROM THE AUTOMATIC STAY, SECOND AMENDED EX PARTY TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, AND ANTICIPATED PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, AND (II) WAIVING THE FOURTEEN-DAY STAY UNDER FEDERAL RULE OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE 4001(a)(3) [DOCKET 71]; AND DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR AN ORDER (I) DECLARING THAT THE AUTOMATIC STAY APPLIES OR EXTENDS TO CERTAIN ACTIONS AGAINST NON DEBTORS OR (II) PRELIMINARILY ENJOINING SUCH ACTIONS AND (III) GRANTING A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER EX PARTE PENDING A HEARING ON A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION [ADVERSARY DOCKET 2]; AND MOTION TO SEAL; AND SERVICE PROCEDURES MOTION

## BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL B. KAPLAN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

Audio Operator:

Kiya Martin

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J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC. 268 Evergreen Avenue Hamilton, New Jersey 08619 E-mail: jjcourt@jjcourt.com

(609) 586-2311 Fax No. (609) 587-3599

**APPEARANCES:** 

For the Debtor: Jones Day

> By: GREGORY M. GORDON, ESQ. DAN B. PRIETO, ESQ. AMANDA S. RUSH, ESQ.

2727 North Harwood Street, Suite 500

2

Dallas, TX 75201

Skadden Arps Slate Meagher &

Flom, LLP

By: ALLISON M. BROWN, ESQ.

One Manhattan West New York, NY 10001

Various Talc Personal Injury Claimants:

Watts Guerra LLP

By: MIKAL C. WATTS, ESQ.

5726 W. Hausman Road, Suite 119

San Antonio, TX 78249

For Ad Hoc Committee

of Certain Talc

Claimants and Ad Hoc 494 Broad Street Committee of Creditors: Newark, NJ 07102

Genova Burns LLC

By: DANIEL M. STOLZ, ESQ.

Brown Rudnick

By: JEFFREY L. JONAS, ESQ. DAVID J. MOLTON, ESQ. MICHAEL WINOGRAD, ESQ.

7 Times Square New York, NY 10036

Otterbourg PC

By: MELANIE CYGANOWSKI, ESQ.

230 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10169-0075

For Anthony Hernandez

Valadez:

Kazan McClain Satterley & Greenwood

By: JOSEPH SATTERLEY, ESQ. 55 Harrison St. Suite 400

Oakland, CA 94607

For the Office of the United States Trustee:

Office of the United States Trustee

By: LINDA RICHENDERFER, ESQ.

JEFF SPONDER, ESQ.

J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building

844 King Street, Suite 2207

Lockbox 35

Wilmington, DE 19801

WWW.JJCOURT.COM

APPEARANCES CONT'D:

For Various Talc

Claimants:

Maune Raichle Hartley Frency &

3

Mudd, LLC

By: CLAYTON L. THOMPSON, ESQ. 150 West 30th Street, Suite 201

New York, NY 10001

Levy Konigsberg, LLP

By: JEROME H. BLOCK, ESQ. MOSHE MAIMON, ESQ.

101 Grovers Mill Road, Suite 105

Lawrence Township, NJ 08648

Simon Greenstone Panatier, PC By: LEAH CYLIA KAGAN, ESQ. 1201 Elm Street, Suite 3400

Dallas, TX 75720

For Claimant Alishia

Landrum:

Beasley Allen

By: ANDY BIRCHFIELD, ESQ.

218 Commerce Street Montgomery, AL 36104

For Arnold & Itkin:

Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP

By: LAURA DAVIS JONES, ESQ.

919 North Market Street

17th Floor

Wilmington, DE 19801

For Paul Crouch, Ruckdeschel Law Firm, LLC

individually and on By: JONATHAN RUbehalf of Estate of 8357 Main Street By: JONATHAN RUCKDESCHEL, ESQ.

Cynthia Lorraine Crouch: Ellicott City, MD 21043

For the Ad Hoc Committee Womble Bond Dickinson

of Attorney Generals:

BY: ERICKA JOHNSON, ESQ.

1313 North Market Street

Suite 1200

Wilmington, DE, US 19801

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Yes or no?

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Sir, very, very important question, okay? Yes or no. 1 2 Today, under funding agreement two, the total value available to LTL is tens of billions of dollars less than was available 4 under funding agreement one.

That is not true. Α

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So you think today, LTL-2 -- no, strike that. You think that the debtor today under funding agreement two has available to it to satisfy talc claims around \$60 billion?

No, that's not what I said. What I said was that it's not 10 $\parallel$  the -- not tens of billions of dollars less because you have to 11  $\parallel$  take into account that because of the Third Circuit decision, funding agreement two was rendered void or voidable, and there's material risk that it was not enforceable. So therefore, if you're trying to compare those two, I think that statement would not be true.

I don't want to compare anything. I just want -- let's --I'll tell you what. Let's do it this way. Funding agreement 18 $\parallel$  one, the debtor had \$60-odd billion available to it to satisfy my client's claims, right?

20 Prior to the Third Circuit decision, I would say yes.

Great. Today, how much does the debtor have available to it under its funding agreement to satisfy talc claims?

I think there's a calculation about what the value of --24 an internal valuation of the principal assets of Holdco which 25∥ is around \$30 billion, plus the amounts that LTL has through

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1 (indiscernible).

- 2 Q Well, pick a number. Is it 30, is it 40? I don't know.
- 3 You're the chief legal officer of the debtor, right? Let me
- 4 ask you a few questions. You're the chief legal officer of the
- 5 debtor, right?
- 6 A I am.
- $7 \parallel Q$  Now, do you understand that these funding agreements,
- 8 they're the most valuable asset of the debtor, right?
- 9 A That's true.
- 10 Q Do you understand how critically important they are to
- 11 | talc victims who the only way they're going to be able to
- 12 recover effectively is under the funding agreement?
- 13 A I do.
- 14 0 Okay. So when you negotiated funding agreement two, you
- 15 | had that in mind how critically important it was, right?
- 16 A Well, when we agreed to funding agreement two, I did.
- 17 Yes.
- 18 Q So did you think to yourself I better make sure I get at
- 19 least \$60 billion of value for these people because I'm a
- 20 debtor in Chapter 11. I have fiduciary duties to these people.
- 21 And I better make sure I get them at least the same amount of
- 22 | value. Did that go through your mind?
- 23 A No, because at the time that -- after the Third Circuit
- 24 decision, the -- it was clear, there was consensus reached that
- 25 $\parallel$  the first funding agreement was void or voidable, at least the

	Kim - Cross/Jonas 64
1	J&J guarantee part of that. And so when we were entering into
2	funding agreement two, we took out this risk of enforceability
3	and put in a new agreement that would benefit all the parties.
4	Q Sir, do my clients have the same amount that they can
5	recover from under funding agreement two as under funding
6	agreement one? Yes or no?
7	A No, because of the Third Circuit decision, not because of
8	what we did.
9	Q It's the Third Circuit's fault?
10	MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I object. It's
11	argumentative.
12	THE COURT: Sustained.
13	BY MR. JONAS:
14	Q Are you saying that the Third Circuit is responsible for
15	my clients having tens of billions of dollars less that they
16	can recover from?
17	MS. BROWN: Same objection, Judge.
18	MR. JONAS: I'd like to know, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Overruled.
20	THE WITNESS: What I'm saying is that when the Third
21	Circuit made its decision, one of the ramifications of the
22	decision was that it frustrated the purpose of the first
23	funding agreement, rendering it void or voidable. So I don't

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24 think -- the Third Circuit didn't meant do that. I don't blame

25 the Third Circuit for doing that. It's just a consequence of

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1 how the Third Circuit ruled.

Therefore, when we were looking at this, from LTL's 3 position, we're now looking at an agreement, a funding 4 agreement which is the most valuable asset that has been 5 rendered void or voidable. And so we came up with the solution 6 to try to rectify the situation, get -- get sufficient funding for the claimants, and turn to a plan, a support agreement with 8 J&J where they would provide enough liquidity to come up with the -- a solution to the issue which is embodied in the 10 proposal.

BY MR. JONAS: 11

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- So when you gave up funding agreement one and you entered 12 into funding agreement two, you were trying to take care of my clients? Is that what you're saying?
- Yes, absolutely, because we did not give up funding agreement one. Funding agreement one became void or voidable 17 and unenforceable, particularly the J&J quarantee as a result 18 of the Third Circuit decision.

What we did, we took that situation and tried to come up 20 with a situation for the benefit of all parties. So we exchanged an unenforceable funding agreement with an enforceable funding agreement with Holdco, and a plan support agreement that would provide, you know, \$8.9 billion in a settlement that has been -- that has the overwhelming support 25 of claimants.

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Well, let's wait.

Yeah. Α

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Wait, because at deposition, you wouldn't answer that  $4 \parallel$  question. So let's see whether your counsel now for the first 5 time wants to let you, allow you to answer these types of questions.

MS. BROWN: Well, Your Honor, I think that is also argumentative. And certainly, what was true in the deposition is true here. To the extent answering that question is going 10∥ to reveal attorney/client communications, protected by work product or common interest, then Mr. Kim shouldn't reveal 12 conversations he had with lawyers. But certainly, he should be able to answer that in the way that he understands he can do without violating the privilege.

THE WITNESS: So what I would say is my understanding 16 -- I had numerous conversations with J&J attorneys. My 17 understanding from going away with that was that they were asserting that the -- it was -- the contract was void or 19 voidable because of the Third Circuit decision based on a number of legal principals that they had researched, my lawyers had researched. And we came to the conclusion there's a material risk that the contract was void or voidable.

MR. JONAS: Your Honor, I'm going to move to strike because at deposition, time and time again we were not allowed -- we were told that the only people, and I'll ask questions to

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 $1 \parallel \text{value}$ . And then there's the J&J basically backstop.  $2 \parallel$  backstop really was only intended to deal with things in 3 bankruptcy.

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25 about what to do?

The J&J -- the JJCI portion of it, you know, is really a 5 function of the fact that we filed the divisional merger and we 6 had to take all the assets, or we wanted to have the assets of JJCI.

- Did J&J tell LTL that it would not honor the funding agreement outside of bankruptcy after the Third Circuit's decision?
- No, it didn't get that far because we came to a 11 12 resolution. We understood the funding agreement was void or 13 voidable. We never said to J&J well, you must pay us or else. 14 We both came to the conclusion, and a consensus, that the 15 funding agreement was void or voidable, possibly unenforceable. 16 There's a material risk.

And so what we did was we negotiated a solution.  $18 \parallel$  to a consensus on a solution to it before having a need to how J&J, you know, refused to fund anything.

Did you go to the TCC or any of the talc claimants, the beneficiaries of funding agreement one and say hey guys, let's 22∥ talk about this. We've got to figure out a strategy against my counter party J&J because I don't want to lose \$60 billion. Did you talk to any of these folks who were the beneficiaries

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- clients had the benefit of a \$60 million funding agreement, the first funding agreement, right?
- 3 A At that time, yes.

7 value. Is that right?

- 4 Q And today, maybe, maybe, I guess if they vote in favor of a plan, they'd have the benefit of funding agreement two which 6 I'm not sure what you said, I think you said \$30 billion of
- 8 A It is. But then you're missing out that there's a plan 9 proposal on the table that a substantial number of claimants 10 have approved, which would be \$8.9 billion, which is fully 11 funded under the funding agreement.
- Q Okay. So that's my client. Now let's just make sure I got the J&J piece right. J&J was liable for up to \$60 billion under funding agreement one, right?
- A Again, J&J, without any obligation, put that in in order to enhance the prospects of a bankruptcy. So that was why it got put in. At some point, it becomes void or voidable because the Third Circuit decision. And then they again committed without having to, to an \$8.9 billion support agreement in order to facilitate a resolution.
- 21 Q Just to wrap up, today, J&J's maximum liability is \$8.9 22 billion, right?
- 23 A Under the support agreements that it has.
- Q So with -- because of the Third Circuit's decision, J&J got off the hook for \$50 billion of talc liability?

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Again, it did not get off the hook. The hook -- the  $2 \parallel$  agreement itself, the first funding agreement was not required by J&J. And as the Third Circuit noted, it put in that  $4 \parallel$  guarantee in order to facilitate a resolution of bankruptcy.

Once the -- ironically, I think it was the Third Circuit said the very -- the very provision that was supposed to help it in bankruptcy actually turned into a provision that prevented the bankruptcy, causing that guarantee to be void or voidable.

And after that, as a resolution to try to resolve all this talc claims in bankruptcy, J&J again committed \$8.9 billion which was part of the PSA, part of the plan that was negotiated to try to resolve all the litigation. And that's what happened.

MR. JONAS: Your Honor, could we have a short break? THE COURT: Sure. Let's see. It's ten to 12. My plan is to go to 1:00, take a half-hour lunch. Why don't we come back in ten minutes?

MR. JONAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess at 11:52 a.m./Reconvene at 12:06 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. JONAS: 22

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Mr. Kim, on what date did the old funding agreement become inoperative and the new funding agreement become operative?

25 I think the date of the termination agreement.

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1 Q Which is what?

- 2 A It became effective right after the case, the bankruptcy 3 case was dismissed.
- Q So the funding agreement, even though this risk void/voidability occurred on January 30th, the funding agreement remained operative for the remainder of the
- 7 bankruptcy case?
- 8 A That was our agreement.
- 9 Q Your agreement with whom?
- 10 A Well, because it's a termination agreement, the agreement
- 11 was that it would remain operative until the termination
- 12 agreement.
- Q Okay. Well, on what date did you reach that -- strike that.
- 15 I take it that agreement was between LTL and J&J; right?
- 16 A I think there was a consensus among the lawyers.
- 17  $\mid Q$  Consensus among the lawyers. Well, lawyers don't make
- 18 deals -- can't bind clients to deals; right? Clients have to
- 19 do that themselves; right?
- 20 A Right. The board was apprised ahead of time that there
- 21 was a termination agreement that was going to be in place and
- 22 what that would mean is that everything would stay in place so
- 23 that, you know, LTL would not remain bare until the
- 24 termination agreement became effective, which happened as soon
- 25 as the bankruptcy case was dismissed. So you'll see, I think,

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dismissed, LTL II commenced a new bankruptcy case; right? 1

It did. Α

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Okay. Now, that whole -- you've told about this 4 void/voidability issue, negotiation, discussion, termination 5 agreement, new funding agreement, that all didn't happen in two 6 hours; did it?

- The discussions around it didn't happen in the two hours, 8 the authorization for it, it was -- the authorization for it specifically stated that it would not become effective until 10 $\parallel$  the termination of the first bankruptcy.
- 11 And those -- I think you said those discussions, 12  $\parallel$  negotiations, whatever they are, between LTL and J&J, they started pretty quick after the Third Circuit decision; right?
- There were numerous discussions right after the Third 14 15 Circuit decision, yes.
- Okay, so February, March. And over those months, while 17 you were an officer of a Chapter 11 debtor, you were doing a 18 new deal, a new transaction, a new arrangement with J&J to 19 terminate the existing funding agreement and enter into a new funding agreement; right?
  - I would say that there were ongoing discussions among the lawyers of a variety of things that could happen, one of them which was the termination of the old funding and the new funding agreement, but there were discussions throughout that period of how to -- how to resolve sort of the talc litigation

# Exhibit A Page 16 of 16

1 for everyone.

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And so, obviously, LTL, J&J, they knew what was going on in this connection because they were involved in it; right?

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- 4 They were involved in it, yes.
- Okay. Did you tell the creditors committee, the TCC, what 5 was going on during this time that you were in Chapter 11? 6
- 7 Not -- I did not have any conversations with the creditors 8 committee or the TCC.
- 9 In fact, sir, you hid it from the Bankruptcy Court and the  $10 \parallel$  bankruptcy community, meaning the TCC and others, you hid that 11 from them; didn't you?
- 12 Α I --
- 13 I object, Your Honor, argumentative. MS. BROWN:
- 14 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 15 THE WITNESS: I would say, you know, these are 16 confidential communications, we had no idea what we were going to do. We were looking at various options and we did not want 17 to make public disclosures about this at the time that we were 18 still involved in looking at these issues.
- 20 MR. JONAS: May I approach, Your Honor?
- 21 THE COURT: Yes, please.
- 22 MR. JONAS: I think we're on --
- 23 THE COURT: 3.
- 24 MR. JONAS: -- 3.
- 25 BY MR. JONAS:

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